

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 34 Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K., TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1811.

[No. 1349—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two Dollars per an-
num, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS,
if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to
the Editor must be paid, or they will not be
attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

I WILL SELL
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF
LAND, VIZ.

10,000 Acres lying in Knox
county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 Acres in Mercer county,
on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great pro-
portion bottom.

1,000 Acres in Washington
county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patent-
ed in the name of James Southall. I will give
a reasonable credit, and receive in payment
Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTALL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 20th July, 1811

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO GIRL, about 12 or 13
years old—she is a good spinner, and accus-
tomed entirely to house business.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 10th, 1811.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for

Salt-Petre,

By SAM'L TROTTER

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber, wishes respectfully to in-
form the public that he has commenced
CARDING WOOL at his mill, (late M'Con-
nell's) near Lexington on the Frankfort road—
at eight cents per pound—latter's wool four
cents per pound.

Thomas Royle.

July 15th, 1811—7w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr. has re-
moved to Lexington, and will practice Law
in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine,
Madison and Montgomery—he tenders his
services to those who may wish to transact
foreign business through the medium of the
French or Spanish language.—He resides on
Main Street in the house lately occupied by
Maj. J. Wayatt.

May 28th, 1811.—tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE whom it may concern are hereby
informed, that at the County Court holden for
the county of Bath, in the month of October
next, we shall apply to said county court for
an order establishing a Town on the lands of
the subscribers, agreeable to an act of assembly,
in such cases made and provided; said
Town to be located and laid off, adjacent and
around the premises fixed on by the commis-
sioners as the seat of Justice for said county,
under an act of the last general assembly.

Richard Menefee,
Thomas Deye Owings.

July 10th, 1811.

2m.

BLUE GRASS SEED,

THE subscriber, three miles East of Bryant's
Station has for sale 50 bushels of blue grass
seed, of the present year's growth, at 8 per
bushel.

ALSO—5000 wt. of Salt-petre BACON.
ALSO—500 wt. of new HOGS' LARD.

William Robertson.

July 12th, 1811—tf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the
night of the 16th of May last, a likely
Negro fellow, named

NELSON,

Of a black complexion—about 22 years of age,
5 feet ten or eleven inches high, heavy and large
limbs, supposed to weigh 180 or upwards—
his countenance is not a good one, but discov-
ers a sullen disposition; he has a remarkable
large scar from a cut on the inside of one his
feet (probably on the left) which extends from
the ankle bone towards his great toe—he is
dull of speech when under examination. He
took with him a good wool hat and white
linsey clothing. Any person who will appre-
hend the above negro, and bring him home, or
secure him in any jail in this state, shall have
the above reward, with all reasonable charges
—if taken out of the state Twenty dollars re-
ward will be given, with lawful expenses.

JOHN PEEBELS.

Montgomery county, Ky., near Mount Sterling,
July 20th, 1811.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,
J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON
ON BAPTISM.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send
for their copies at the office of the Kentucky
Gazette.

For Sale.

A Small Covered Wagon,

With swinging seats and a set of good Leath-
er Harness. It is well calculated for
carrying a family to meeting and for a market
wagon. Young Horses fit for service will be
taken in pay.

Enquire of the Printer.

5 w.

Clark county, sec. June 7, 1811.

Taken up by Samuel McCrary,
Living on Lulberg's rd, a bay horse about four-
teen hands high, with a small star in his fore-
head, five years old, to brand perceivable—
appraised to \$16. to fore me

JOSEPH CLARE, J. P. c. c.

Boarding School
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs
her friends and the public, that her school for
the tuition of young ladies, will again com-
mence on the 25th inst. in the same house on
High street, and hopes that her attention to
the improvement and morals of her pupils will
ensure her a continuance of public patron-
age. Her terms for boarding, and all the po-
lite extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L.
will continue to take a limited number of day
scholars.

March 11th, 1811.

50 DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th
of May, a negro man by the name of
SIMONE,

About twenty two years of age, about five feet
eight or nine inches high, and well built in
proportion to height, and when talked to by any
person, is apt to have a down look, his dress a
light mixed home spun clothing, and has a dark
coloured surlint; the last account I had of
him, he was riding a sorrel horse, lame in one
of his hind legs, near Bairdstown, Kentucky,
he being very artful I expect he will alter his
name, and endeavor to pass as a freeman. Any
person bringing said negro home to me on
Goose creek, Sumner county, Tennessee, or
securing him so that I get him again, shall
receive the above reward, and all reasonable
expenses paid.

81.

John Mills.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

TO whoever will give evidence, and will
prosecute to conviction the trespasser who en-
tered the orchard of the subscriber on Sunday,
the 14th instant, and assaulted, abused and
wounded Thomas Sprake, who has the planta-
tion on rent. Let this be an apology to par-
ents, guardians and masters, should their chil-
dren or servants be dealt with as the law au-
thorizes, when found trespassing within the
enclosures of the subscriber's plantation, adjoining
and west of Lexington—as all persons are
hereby prohibited from travelling through,
hunting on, or removing any timber from the
premises, or doing any damage whatever.

R. Patterson.

July 16, 1811.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on
Clear Creek, Jessamine county, near
Cave's mill, a negro man named

JACK,

And a negro woman named

LETTY;

Together with three children, and all boys,
the oldest not exceeding 6 years of age, and
the youngest not 18 months.

Jack and Letty are near about 25 years of
age.—The man is a chunky, well built fellow
and the woman tall and well proportioned.

JOSEPH HUGHES

Jessamine county, August 5, 1811

JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette,
from Philadelphia,

PART 2, VOL. 13, AND PART 1, VOL. 14 OF
Dr. Rees's New Cyclopaedia.

Subscribers to this work will please apply
and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few sets of the works of the late

Rev. DOGMA MCALA,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, liter-
ary and political—together with an account of
the life and character of the author—in 2 vols.

Thomas's History of Printing in
America.

Containing an interesting biography of print-
ers—an account of newspapers, and a con-
cise view of the discovery and progress of
the art in other parts of the world.

THE 6TH VOL. OF

The American Register,

Or general Repository of History, Politics and
Science.

Debates of the Virginia Convention.

Barlow's Columbiad—4th edition, with su-
perb engravings.

Johnson & Stephens' edition of Shakespeare.

17 vols. call gilt.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 5 vols. by
Van-Ess.

History of England, 12 vols.

Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols.

Washington's Letters to the American Con-
gress, written during the War.

Bollman on Bank.

Tucker's Blackstone

Call's Reports

Dallas's ditto

Washington's do.

Lawes' Pleading

Chapman's Chemistry

Cullen's Practice

Medical Lexicon

Duncan's Dispensatory, &c.

Together with a few

New Novels, and other late pub-

lications.

PURSUANT to a decree of the General

Court, in the suit in chancery, James South-

hall's heirs are complainants, and the heirs and

representatives of Richard Hogg, dec. defend-

ants. We the subscribers being appointed

commissioners by the said decree will on

Thursday the 25th of August next, attend at

the house of John Campbell in Henry county,

on the premises exposed to public sale at six

months credit the defendant's interest in 7,500

acres of land, located, surveyed, and patented

in the name of Richard Hogg; said land will

be laid off in lots to accommodate purchasers.

Bond with approved security will be required.

Anthony Bartlett,
John Russell,
Ambrose Quarles,
Preston W. Brown,
Row and T. mas,
Edward George.

June 25th, 1811.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Clarke cir-
cuit court, pronounced at their June term 1811.
In a suit in chancery, Henry Crose was com-
plainant and Robert Peebles, Heirs and Ad-
ministrators, defendants—we the under named
subscribers commissioners appointed by the
said court, will sell to the highest bidder for
ready money, on the 17th day of September
next, the PLANTATION where the said
Henry Crose now lives, containing 124 acres,
which land was sold by the said Henry Crose
to the aforesaid Robert Peebles dec'd. and
lives on Strode's Creek, about three miles from
Winchester, the sale will be made on the
premises, and commence at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS SCOTT,
THOMAS WORNALL.
July 5th, 1811.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,
GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has re-
moved his shop to the corner of Short and
Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and
Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his busi-
ness on a much more extensive scale and elegant
style, being provided with workmen of the
first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand
a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work,
which will be sold on the most moderate terms.
Saddlers can be always furnished with silver
and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quali-
ty of his work, added to his unremitting en-
deavors to please, will procure him at least an
equal share of the custom of Lexington and its
vicinity. Orders from a distance will be at-
tended to with the greatest punctuality and
dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES,
Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS

THE highest price for old GOLD and

SILVER

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscri-
ber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of
Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS

The Iceland Moss,

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions

and Phthisis.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED.

TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.

ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTS.

Andrew M'Calla

November 26th, 1810.

IRON WORKS.

Slate Iron Works are now in full

blast.

BOTH FURNACE and FORGE are in
complete operation. Castings executed
in the nearest manner, with dispatch. All
kinds of machinery cast on the shortest notice,
out of as soft metal as yet discovered in the
United States, and warranted to stand as se-
vere heat.

BAR IRON

Of a superior quality to any made on this side
the mountains, and equal to DORSEY'S cele-
brated IRON, forged to suit customers. Having
but lately found this choice IRON ORE,
will, on application of any of my customers,
guarantee the CASTINGS to be of a superior
quality—and the BAR IRON much superi-
or to iron generally made in the Pittsburgh
country, not inferior to DORSEY IRON. Being
desirous of increasing the Iron and Cast-
ing business in the county of Bath, I propose
selling all my property in the state of Kentuck-
y, except my establishment and future resi-
dence in Bath county. Lewis Sanders, Esq.
is fully authorized to sell my farm adjoining
Robert Barr's, Esq. on the Limestone road,
containing

510 1-2 Acres,

With all the stock, farming utensils, &c. there-
unto belonging. Also

1000 or 1200 Acres

In the forks of Elkhorn, near Pemberton's

mill, known as Jordan's pre-emption.

275 Acres

of Land in Scott county, adjoining the Hon

Rich'd Johnson, including a valuable mill

seat on Elkhorn. Also, all the town property,

consisting of various

Houses & Lots

In Lexington and adjoining.—As well as all

the Lands of my deceased father, in the state

of Kentucky, which by purchase, has become

exclusively the property of the subscriber.

Great bargains may be had for CASH in

HAND.

THOS. DEYE OWINGS.

May 4th, 1811.

SAMUEL OWENS—TAYLOR,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

BEGS leave once more to return his thanks

to the generous citizens of Lexington and

the public generally, for the liberal patronage

he has received, since he commenced business

in this place. He wishes to inform them that

he has just returned from Philadelphia, where

he procured the fashions of the season—and

will from time to time be able to give those

who may favour him with their work, the pre-
vailing fashion of the day—as he has made
such arrangements at Philadelphia as will en-
able him at all times to procure them as the
changes take place in that city.

HE HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILA-

DELPHIA, AN ELEGANT ASSORT-

MENT OF HANDSOME

SWORDS

Of every description—which will be sold up

on the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, June 11, 1811.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy being
authorised by the legislature of Kentuck-
y to dispose of their donation LANDS, do
offer the following tracts for sale; viz.—

2780 Acres

On the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the
Saline creek.

1600 Acres

In two surveys, adjoining Col. Waggoner's

755 Acres

Adjoining Maj. Fielding Jones. All those
lands lie near together, and are valuable. They
will be sold together, or in separate tracts—
several valuable farms on them, a small part
of the purchase money will be required in hand,
the balance in 6 annual instalments. For fur-
ther particulars, apply to Nathaniel Harris and
Maddox Fisher, in Lexington, Ky. 6m

LEE'S

PATENT MEDICINE STORE,

NEW-YORK.

SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT

Wm. Lemard Mentelle's Store

LEXINGTON, AND

Dudley & Trigg's Store

FRANKFORT—VIZ.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Corn Plaister,

Itch Ointment,

Essence of Mustard,

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

A liberal discount allowed to druggists

and wholesale purchasers.

Recommendations and cures of the above, to

be seen at the store of W. Mentelle.

March 4th, 1811.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and
customers for former favours, wishes to
inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's
Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where
the advantage of a constant current of water
will enable him to carry on the Fulling business
more to the satisfaction of his customers, than
he has heretofore done. For the convenience
of distant customers, he will attend at the usual
places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving
cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at
r. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr.
Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of
the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He
will also attend once a week to receive cloth
that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her
mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month
or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident
prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to
his customers to exert the utmost of his abili-
ties in finishing such cloth as may be commit-
ted to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

Taken

FROM the bar of Mr. Satterwhite's tavern,
while living on Main street, a new bottle-
green SURTOUT COAT; the person who
took it, will be so good as to return it—

TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE whom it may concern are
hereby informed that at the county court
holden for the county of Bath, in the
month of December next, we shall apply
to the said county court for an order es-
tablishing a town on the lands of the sub-
scribers, agreeable to an act of Assembly,
in such cases made and provided; said
town to be located and laid off, adjacent
and around a large spring, known by the
name of Boyd's spring, near the dividing
ridge between Pricklyash and Flat creek

William Boyd.

William Power,

Thomas Sinclair,

Benjamin Snelling.

August 10, 1811.

A Great Coat

WAS FOUND on the Georgetown road a
few miles below Lexington

Latest from England.

New-York, August 3.

The ship *Russell*, Allen, arrived here yesterday, in 36 days from Liverpool. Her London and Liverpool papers (received at this office) are to the 23d June, she having sailed on the 24th. Lloyd's lists to the 22d.

Sir William Scott had decided in the case of the *Fox*, an other American vessel, sent in England under the blockading orders. Upwards of eighteen of these were condemned. Other vessels in the same situation were expected in a few days to share the same fate. The *Little Belt* affair is published in the London papers; but neither commodore Rogers nor Capt. Bingham's official letters had been received.

The house of Lords the 7th June, unanimously voted their thanks to Sir William Berresford, his officers and army; and likewise to the Spanish and Portuguese commanders for their services and gallant behaviour at Albufera. A vote of thanks was also passed unanimously in the commons.

AMERICA.—In the British house of commons the 21st of June, Mr. Whitbread moved an address to the Prince Regent calling on him for copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State, and Mr. Pinkney, during the year 1810.—After making some other remarks, he said,

"The adjudication which had taken place with respect to the *Fox*, was, he thought, throwing away the scabbard in relation to America. On a former night he had told his opinion of the manner in which that country had been used. The papers then under his hands, fully supported that opinion. Those papers the Rt. Hon. Gentlemen had refused to lay before the house, but they had now been published in America, they were now before the world, and it was his determination, before he sat down, to move that those papers be laid before the house officially. He thought AMERICA HAD BEEN VERY ILL TREATED. That country, from her situation, and from her increasing power, if, in a state of amity with Great Britain, might render her the most essential services—but she had been treated more like an humble dependant on an illiberal protector, than as an equal and independent state.—But let the house look to what had appeared within a few days, in all the public prints. An engagement had actually taken place between a British and an American ship. He did not mean to say, that the encounter between the two vessels (the *President* and the *Little Belt*) was sanctioned by either government, but it shewed that, by degrees, they were approaching to a state of warfare, which if persisted in, would overthrow the resources of the country.

[Mr. W. then noticed the correspondence between Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney, and charged the Marquis of having delayed giving answers to Mr. P.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said—"At a period when they were ignorant of what effect Mr. Foster's mission had produced at such a time did he come forward with his tirade. He has stated what he felt on the subject—that the American government had been insulted and the national honor condemned! No advantage, he was convinced, could be derived from the production of the correspondence, half so great as the mischief which was to be apprehended from it. As to the observations he had made on the correspondence, he would only say, that when an honorable gentleman came forward, and without notice, referred to dates, and commenced on facts, not originating, it should be observed with this government, but with that of America, it was utterly impossible for him to enter on an explanation. He had not an idea that the slightest discussion would have taken place in consequence of his moving to postpone the consideration of the report. But when the proper period arrived, when the association between the two countries was terminated, then he could have no objection in giving every satisfaction on the subject. With whatever instructions Mr. Foster had been sent out, it could not be expected that government would disclose the views they maintained, at a premature period. It would be most impolitic to lay before the house any statement on the subject.

Mr. Whitbread's motion was negatived.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.

Mr. Smith, the American chargé d'affaires, waited upon the Marquis Wellesley, at two o'clock on Tuesday, and had an interview of some continuance. The question of the orders in council formed the subjects of the conference, but the result has not transpired.

NORFOLK, July 31.

By the arrival of the ship *Sheffield*, captain Cowper, in 37 days from Lisbon, we have received a regular file of papers to the 22d of June; they are in the hands of a friend for translation, it being impossible to prepare them for this day's paper.

One of our papers contains an official despatch from Lord Wellington, dated at Elvas, 13 of June, which is of considerable length. It states that a breach having been made in the fort of St. Christo-

pher at Badajoz, a general assault was made on the tenth of June, in which the allied army was repulsed with considerable loss. At this juncture Lord Wellington learned that Gen. Drouot, who had collected a force of ten thousand men in the vicinity of Toledo, was marching in great haste to join Soult. At the same time information was received by Lord Wellington, that a French corps of eighteen thousand infantry, three thousand cavalry, with thirty-four pieces of artillery, had marched for Salamanca, and was moving with great rapidity to join Marshal Soult. The whole of the French forces were expected to unite in Merida on the nineteenth of June.

This information admitting of no doubt, Lord Wellington raised the siege of Badajoz on the eleventh of June, and drew off all the heavy artillery, which with the head-quarters, was transferred to Elvas. Marshal B. resford remained with his command before Badajoz, the place being then under blockade.

It appears that the French army, (late-ly Massena's) is marching to the south, and the future scene of active operations will be in Estremadura. We apprehend from Lord Wellington's despatch, that he will in all probability move still nearer Lisbon. General Hill with the last reinforcement from England of ten thousand men, of which fifteen hundred were cavalry, had not united with the main army, but would in a few days.

Marshal Soult was at Llerena on the 5th of June, but was to march in the direction of Merida in a day or two.

Nothing of importance had occurred in the north of Spain; the allied army under General Sir Brent Spencer in consequence of the movements of the French army, had approached nearer Lisbon, and on the 6th of June was at Soria.

It appears from our Lisbon papers, that the armies of the interior, both of France, and those of the patriots are in motion. Several partial actions had taken place, in which the patriots obtained the advantage. The French are determined, (if we may judge from appearances) to make one other grand effort to drive the British from the Peninsula, until they effect which, they cannot extinguish what they call "rebellions" in Spain. In Galicia, the patriots have assembled a respectable force, with which they were marching towards the nearest French post. In that part of Spain, the French were very weak from the drafts that had been made to support the army of Portugal, as it is termed.

The friend who translates for us, had only time to give the papers a hasty perusal; before our next we hope to obtain whatever may be of interest. Markets were glutted with provisions.—Flour thirteen and a half dollars, dull.—Corn, if in good order, 2 dollars per bushel.

Ledger.

The accounts by the *Sheffield*, arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, which place she left 22d of June, confirm those received to the Northward, of the British having raised the siege of Badajoz, and were retreating towards Lisbon in great want of provisions and in much confusion. That the French were continually receiving reinforcements. That the French had raised the siege of Cadiz, and joined the army of Marshal Soult; and that the general opinion in Lisbon, was, that the English would in a short time be compelled to quit Portugal.

Herald.

CHARLESTON, July 22.

Insurrection & Massacre.—Cap. Spalding, of the schooner *Mary*, in 17 days from Aux Cayes, arrived at Quarantine ground this morning. Cap. S. not having been visited by the Port Physician, we could not board him; but learned, while our boat lay at some distance from him, that there had been a serious insurrection at Aux Cayes. The facts, as nearly as our situation would permit us to gather them, are, that a detachment of Rigaud's troops, stationed near Petion's line, being in great want of provisions, &c. had frequently petitioned for supplies; which were promised by Rigaud to be furnished in a few days—not satisfied with this, they still continued their murmurs, and finally determined on marching into town, and supplying themselves by force; and on putting Rigaud to death should he oppose them. They offered to place their captain, in the event of success in Rigaud's place, if he would head them in the enterprise; this he peremptorily refused, and was immediately shot. The rebels entered the city, at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 28th June; and there being but few troops in town to oppose them, took possession of the Arsenal, and commenced a dreadful slaughter of the inhabitants, which they continued till 11 o'clock, A. M. when finding that the General, Rigaud, was drawing in from the outposts a reinforcement of troops for the defence of the city, they retreated from the Arsenal, and endeavored to gain the mountains for refuge; but being closely pursued, 50 or 60 of them, with their leader were shot. When Capt. S. landed, the people were apprehensive of another serious attack, and were making preparations for it, by placing the town in a better state of defence. It was a heart rending sight to see the women and children, flying from their homes to the beach, and in attitudes of inexplicable anguish, imploring the shipping in the harbor to save them from the savage massacre.

NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 13.

MOBILE WAR.

Letters are in the city from Mobile, dated the 8th inst. which state that ten gun boats have passed up the river, four up the Spanish or eastern channel, and six up the western channel under the gun boats of the Fort—there was no firing, from which it appears that the imperious orders from the Captain General of Havana have been disobeyed or rescinded.

Letters from Fort Stoddert confirm the account of the boats having passed up. So the mountain has been delivered of a mouse.

JULY 14.

The public were on the tip of expectation when our gun vessels were ordered to convoy the schooner loaded with powder,

that had been refused a passage up the Mobile by the Spanish commandant; fully calculating that the navigation of the Mobile would be disputed, and that it would be attended with serious consequences. As the thing has happily terminated without blood being shed, we shall give a statement of facts, as they have been presented to us.

When our armed vessels were within a short distance of the fort of Mobile, a correspondence was opened between Lieut. Bainbridge, the senior officer of the U. S. navy, and the commandant at the fort; the former stated, that his orders were peremptory, to assert the U. States' right to the navigation of the river, and that he must deliver the schooner with the powder at Fort Stoddert; the latter wished the former to delay executing his orders until information could be obtained from Pensacola, telling him at the same time, that he must dispute the passage, that his orders were positive not to let any armed vessel or transport vessel with ammunition pass up the river. After Mr. Bainbridge had received the commandant's ultimatum, he made preparations to force the passage: six gun vessels passed up the east or Spanish river, dropped down the main river, and took a station near the fort as favorable as possible; as soon as this was effected, Mr. Bainbridge, with four gun vessels weighed anchor and stood up the river, taking the powder schooner in tow. The Spanish commandant, seeing the position of the U. S. vessels, dispatched a boat to Mr. Bainbridge, informing him that he might pass, and at the same time offering him every mark of civility and attention. Accordingly he sailed past the fort and came to anchor, and immediately dispatched one of the gun vessels to convey the powder schooner to Fort Stoddert; after which, an interchange of polite attentions took place between the officers of the Spanish garrison and the officers of the U. S. navy.

While Mr. Bainbridge was executing his order, Gov. Claiborne, with one gun vessel, lay in the Pascagoula river, distant about 15 leagues from Mobile, where he had an interview with Colonel Maxent of the Spanish army, and an agreement was entered into between the Governor and the Colonel, that the powder schooner might pass up, but none of the armed vessels were to pass. This treaty or agreement did not arrive at Mobile until two or three days after the schooner had sailed for Fort Stoddert.

Interesting Article.

[The following Communication was handed us by a gentleman, who is witness to the facts therein stated; and who thinks, notwithstanding the appearance of eccentricity which the narrative gives, that Mr. Lambert and his associates will find an important and highly valuable settlement.]

(Dost. pap.)

COPY.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Jonathan Lambert, late of Salem in the State of Massachusetts, U. States of America, mariner, and citizen thereof, have this 4th day of February in the year of our Lord eight hundred & eleven, taken absolute possession of the Islands of Triflan de Cunha, so called viz: The great Island, & the other two known by the names of the Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands; solely for myself and my heirs forever, with the right of conveying the whole, or any part thereof, to one or more persons by deed of sale, free gift, or otherwise, as I, or they, (my heirs) may hereafter think fitting or proper.

And as no European, or other power whatever, has hitherto publicly claimed the Islands, by right of discovery or act of possession, therefore be it known to all nations, tongues, and languages, that from and ever after the date of this public instrument, I constitute my individual self the sole proprietor of the above mentioned Islands, grounding my right and claim on the rational and pure principles of absolute occupancy, and as such holding and possessing all the rights, titles, and immunities properly belonging to proprietors by the usage of nations.

In consequence of this right and title by me thus assumed and established, I do further declare, that the said islands shall for the future be denominated the Islands of Refreshment, the great island bearing that name in particular, and, the landing place on the north side, a little to the east of the cascade, to be called Reception, and which shall be the place of my residence. The Isle formerly called Inaccessible, shall henceforth be called Pintard Island, and that known by the name of Nightingale Isle, shall now be called Lovel Island.

And I do further declare, that the cause of the said act set forth in this instrument, originated in the desire and determination of preparing for myself and family a home where I can enjoy life without the embarrassments which have hitherto constantly attended me, and procure for us an interest and property, by means of which a competence may be ever secured, and remain, if possible, far removed beyond the reach of dissipation and ordinary misfortune.

For the above purpose, I intend paying the strictest attention to husbandry, pre-uming when it is known in the world that refreshments may be obtained at my residence, all vessels of whatever description, and belonging to whatever nation, will visit me for that purpose, and by a fair and open traffic, supply themselves with those articles, of which they may be in need.—And I do hereby invite all those who may want refreshments to call at Reception, where, by laying by opposite the Cascade, they will be immediately visited by a boat from the shore, and speedily supplied with such things as the islands may produce at a reasonable price.

And be it further known, That by virtue of the aforesaid right and authority, above mentioned, I have adopted a flag.

This flag is formed of five diamonds, traversed from corner to corner, and four half diamonds, placed on the centre of the top, bottom, and both sides. The two lower diamonds are blue next the flag, or hallyard, and red on the uttermost side, the centre white; the four half diamonds bear the letter W.

which shall forever be the known and acknowledged Standard flag of these Islands. And that a white flag shall be the known, and considered as the common flag for any vessel or vessels, in the merchant service, which may now or hereafter, belong to any inhabitants of this island.

And lastly, be it known, That I hold myself and my people, in the course of our traffic and intercourse with any other people, to be bound by the principles of hospitality and good fellowship and the laws of nations, (if any, there are) as established by the best writers on that subject, and by no other laws whatever, until time may produce particular contracts or other engagements.

J. LAMBERT.

Witness to this signature.

ANDREW MILLET.

NOTE.—Capt. Lovell observes, that having left the above mentioned Jonathan Lambert, accompanied by two persons from Rio de Janeiro, on Tristan de Cunha Island about the first of January he proceeded on his voyage, and on his return to the Island, after the space of thirty-four days, Mr. Lambert had cleared about 50 acres of land planted various kinds of seeds, some of which, as well as the Coffee Tree and Sugar Cane were furnished him by the American Minister at Rio de Janeiro. The above feeds had sprung up, and looked very promising.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN.

The discussion of the renewal of the U. States bank charter, in both houses of congress, has given rise to an all-important controversy between some members of the United States senate and their constituents. The consideration that legislators are the mere agents of their constituents and the innovations on state rights manifested in the supplicated instrument, induced several of the states to come forward with instructions to their senators to oppose the passage of that bill in order to prevent the occurrence of greater difficulties. Differing from occult causes, with their constituents, some members of that honorable body thought proper to deny to them the right of instruction and acted in their violation.—Unhappily no mode of punishment or removal from office is pointed out in the constitution, to meet cases similar with those spoken of. On this subject an amendment to the constitution, is already spoken of, and may become the great subject of serious discussion. Whatever tends to throw light on the subject, and the source whence that light is derived, is regarded by the public with attentive concern. Hence the following will be read with avidity by every class of readers as containing doctrines to which no American who loves his rights, will withhold his approbation.

ADDRESS OF

SAMUEL CHASE, Esq.

To his Constituents, the voters of Anne Arundel county, on the right of Constituents to instruct their Representatives.

GENTLEMEN,

As one of your delegates, I hold myself responsible to you for my conduct, and bound to obey your instructions in every case, in which you please to give them; or to resign my seat. I observe in the Maryland Journal of this day a draught of instructions which are asserted to be now circulating among you for subscription. I esteem it my duty to caution you against putting your names to a paper, which, in my opinion, contains an explicit and absolute surrender of one of your greatest and most invaluable rights and privileges, as freemen—the right of instructing either our branches of your legislature, on any subject, that materially concerns your welfare, happiness, or safety. These instructions have two objects in view; one to prevent an emission of paper money on loan, to be received in taxes; and that the people of this state have no right to instruct the Senate, however it may affect the prosperity, peace or safety of the government.

As to the first object of these instructions, an emission of paper money, I know your sentiments, and have no reason to believe you have changed them; if you have altered your opinion, be pleased to inform me; and I will give up my private judgment, and endeavor to carry into execution your pleasure.

As to the second object of these instructions, "that you cannot constitutionally (that is without a breach of it) interfere with the deliberations of the Senate, (or in other words, instruct that body on any subject, however important and interesting to you) until the ends of government shall be perverted, and liberty manifestly endangered." I earnestly solicit you most seriously to deliberate, and consider the subject, before you give your approbation and sanction to such a doctrine.

The framers of these instructions have assigned no reasons to induce you to adopt their opinions; and on so important a subject, the sentiments of no man ought to have any further respect or influence with you, than what arises from the reasons adduced by him, and your confidence in his integrity, knowledge, experience and sincerity. The house of delegates are under a very different impression from the proposers of these instructions. In their address to you, they declare, "they esteem themselves responsible to their constituents for their conduct, and that on all subjects, that materially concern the welfare or happiness, they are to be consulted; and their opinions freely and fairly delivered, ought to govern their deliberations." They also declare "that they hold both branches of your legislature bound by the instructions of the people, whenever they please to give them." I should imagine that the opinion of unknown individuals, if weighed in the scale against that of your house of delegates, would instantly kick the beam.

The instructions, proposed to you for your assent, do not controvert the right of the people to instruct members of the house of delegates; they only maintain the position that the people have no right to instruct the Senate. By only denying the right of instructing the Senate, it seems to admit the right of control over the house of delegates.

If the people cannot constitutionally

(that is, without a violation of it) interfere with the deliberations of the Senate during the five years for which they are elected, I apprehend it must necessarily follow, that they cannot interfere with the deliberations of delegates, during the year for which they are chosen. It seems to me that every reason urged to exempt the Senate from any dependence on or control of the people, will apply with equal if not greater propriety and force to exempt the house of delegates. All lawful authority originates from the people, and their power is like the light of the sun, native, original, inherent and unlimited by human authority.—Power, in the rulers, or governors of the people, is like the reflected light of the moon, and is only borrowed, delegated and limited by the grant of the people. The right of the people to participate in the legislature, is the foundation of all free government: and where that is not enjoyed, the people are not free; this right is the genuine parent of representation; and from this right proceeds a government like ours, by representation. Both branches of our legislature derive all their power from the people, and equally hold their commission to delegate or make laws, from the grant of the people; and there is no difference between them but only in the duration of their commission.—Their authority proceeds from the same source, and is co-equal and co-extensive. It appears to me that the mode of choice by the people can make no difference in the political relation between the people and the house of delegates, and the people and the Senate; the former is elected immediately by the people themselves in person; and the latter is chosen by deputies, appointed by the people for that purpose. The two branches have only a derivative and delegated power. The people create and vest them with legislative authority, to be exercised agreeably to the constitution; and therefore both branches must be equally the representatives, trustees and servants of the people, and the people are equally the constituents of both. If the Senate are under no control of the people, in any case, neither are the house of delegates. The legislative power, by our form of government, is granted to two distinct bodies of men, to operate as checks upon each other; and thence the evident necessity that each body should be entirely and absolutely free and independent of the other; but both bodies must be subject to the instructions of the people, or neither. If there was but one branch of the legislature, as in Pennsylvania, would it be independent of all control from its constituents? I have before observed that our government is a government by representation. The people appoint representatives in the Senate and house of delegates to transact the business of making laws for them, which is impracticable for them to do in person. From the nature of the government by representation, the deputies must be subject to the will of their principals, or this manifest absurdity and plain consequence must follow, that a few men should be greater than the whole community, and might act in opposition to the declared sense of all their constituents.

The doctrine that the representatives of the people are not bound by their instructions, is entirely new in this country, and was never heard of but within these few weeks. You all remember, that, under the old government, you claimed, and frequently exercised, the right of instructing your members in the lower house of assembly. This right, and the exercise of it, was never questioned under the proprietary government. Astonishing to me, that any man should dare to doubt, much more deny, his right under the new government! You also recollect that you claimed no right to instruct the upper house of assembly; and I conceive for this reason, because they were not elected by you but were appointed by the proprietary; and were, in truth, his representatives. By our constitution, you do appoint the Senate, and they are, and have uniformly claimed themselves to be, your representatives. If they are your representatives, they are bound by your instructions, or you destroy the very idea of election and of delegated power. To represent is to speak and act agreeably to the opinions and sentiments of the persons represented, in the same manner as they would do, if personally present; of consequence, therefore, to speak and act contrary to the declared will of the persons represented, is not to represent, but to misrepresent them.

"The right of electors in England, to instruct their members in the House of Commons, was never controverted," says a late writer, "until the system of corruption (which has since arrived at so dangerous a height) began to predominate in the kingdom; then it was, that arbitrary ministers and their prostituted dependants began to maintain this doctrine, dangerous to our liberty, that the representatives were independent of the people." Before that time the constant language in the House of Commons was, "whose business are we doing? how shall we answer this to the people? what will the people of England say to this?" &c.

Our law books, and treatises by Sidney, and many other celebrated writers in the English government, inform us, that "not only particular members, but the whole body of the House of Commons often refused to grant money, or to agree to requisitions from the crown, before they consulted with their constituents; and that they often adjourned for this purpose." The English history affords innumerable instances of instructions by the electors in that nation, to their members in the House of Commons; and this practice, for above 150 years, proves the sense of the people of that country of their right to instruct, and their representatives were bound to obey them.

We also find that the members of the House of Commons, frequently declared in debate "that their duty to their electors obliged them to vote as directed." Many of the greatest patriots the English nation ever produced have their opinion, "that it is the duty of the representatives of the people implicitly to obey the instructions of their constituents." A late judicious writer thus delivers himself: "our representatives in parliament are not the bare likeness or reflection of us, their constituents;

they actually contain our power, and are, as it were, the very persons of the people they represent. We are the parliament in them; we speak and act by them, we have therefore a right to know what they say and do; and should they contradict our sense or swerve from our interests, we have a right to remonstrate and direct them; by which means we become the regulators of our own conduct, and the instructors of our own laws, and nothing material can be done but by our authority and consent.

This doctrine, that the constituents have no right to instruct their representatives, in the language of the two patriots, sir John Barnard, and sir William Windham, in the House of Commons; 'is not only a new and wicked doctrine, but it is the most monstrous and most slavish doctrine that was ever heard, and such a doctrine as no man will dare support within these walls.' A celebrated American writer observes, when the right of the people to instruct their representatives is taken from them they may justly complain, as Demosthenes did for the Athenians—'that the representative has now usurped the right of the people, and exercises an arbitrary power over his ancient and natural lord.' This writer remarks 'that no instance can be produced, in which the people have abused this right, nor is there any reason to believe they will ever do it; they act from what they feel; and when that feeling is general, it must be real.' The virtuous and great Mr. Addison observes, 'that the nobility and gentry have many private expectations, and particular interests, that hang like a false bias upon their judgments, and may possibly dispose them to sacrifice the good of their country to the advancement of their own fortunes; whereas the gross of the people can have no other prospects in changes, and revolutions, than of public blessings, that are to diffuse themselves through the whole state in general.'

I can find but one author who has ventured to assert, that a member of the House of Commons is not bound by the instructions of his constituents. Judge Blackstone has delivered this opinion, and he founded it on a fiction, that after the person is elected, he becomes the representative of the whole kingdom, and not of a particular part. The sophistry of this argument is sufficiently manifest; and if true, it would only follow, that all the members would be bound by the instructions of a majority of all their constituents.

Judge Blackstone is against voting by ballot, in the House of Commons, 'because the conduct of every member is subject to the future censure of his constituents, and therefore should be openly submitted to their inspection.' A late writer observes, on the opinion of Blackstone, 'if the members of the House of Commons are not obliged to regard the instructions of their constituents, the people of this country choose a set of despots every seven years, and are as perfect slaves as the Turks, excepting at the time of the general election; and remarks that 'he laments that a writer, whose admirable work will be read as long as England, its laws and language remain, should be so strangely tainted with the true and generous principles of liberty.'

By our constitution, the general assembly is authorized to appoint delegates to represent this state in Congress—and you well know that in very many instances (some of them of the greatest consequence) the general assembly have claimed and exercised the right of instructing them, as to their conduct in their representative capacity.—This power is not granted to the legislature by the constitution, and can only be supported on the principle, that the trust is delegated to them by the legislature, and therefore they must have a right to direct their conduct.

It is not unworthy of notice, that the proposed instructions most graciously allow the people to interfere with the deliberations of the senate 'when the ends of government shall be perverted, and liberty manifestly endangered.' Where is this exception to the power of the Senate to be found? Who is to judge when the Senate shall pervert the end of their institution, and endanger the public liberty? The people, I presume. Such a limitation as this on the power of the Senate is useless; for if they may act without any control, until our liberties are in manifest danger, it may be too late to resist, and we then could only execute our own folly and blindness in submitting to such a restriction of the power of the Senate.

The right in the people to resist their rulers when they attempt to enslave them, is paramount, and not derived from the form of government, and it supposes a subversion of the government before it can be rightfully exercised; but the right of the people to instruct the legislature is necessarily implied in the establishment, and is the very essence of our government; and is to be exercised in the support and execution of it, according to the nature and principles of it.—'Whenever government assumes to itself a power of opposing the sense of a majority of the people, it declares itself a proper and formal tyranny, in the fullest, strongest, and most correct sense of the word.'

It should be said, that it is no where declared in the form of government, that the people have a right to instruct their legislature. I would observe that it is not prohibited—and that all power not granted by the people remains with them. I conceive this right of instructing commenced with the establishment of our government by representation, because it is necessary to that freedom which is the essence of it; and is founded in the laws of justice, which are eternal and immutable, that those who are to feel the effects of any measure, should direct in the conduct of it, otherwise they will be wretched tools and slaves.

It is one question, whether the citizens of this state (entitled to vote for delegates and electors of the Senate) have any right, agreeably to the constitution, to instruct the Senate, in any case, that materially concerns the prosperity, peace and safety of the state; and that the senate are bound to act according to the instructions freely & fairly given by a majority of such citizens; and it is another and a very different question, whether the people shall exercise

this right on any particular occasion. The existence of the right is of the greatest and last importance to the people; the exercise of it may frequently be of very little consequence or wholly improper and unnecessary.

I cannot believe that a majority of the Senate, in the legislative capacity, will ever maintain, that they are not bound by the instructions of a majority of the people of this country, freely and fairly given. They are pleased to say, 'that our government may, with a peculiar propriety, be called the government of the people;' but if they are above any control of the people, in any case, I think with much greater propriety, our government may be called a government by the Senate; and in such a case our liberties must finally yield to despotism. An unlimited negative will soon include an absolute affirmative.

Impelled by a sense of duty, I have thus thought proper to put you on your guard, lest you should be taken by surprise, and subscribe a doctrine, which, in my judgment, if submitted to, will in time subvert your free government, and erect a tyranny on its ruins. I am, gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect and esteem, your obedient servant.

SAMUEL CHASE.
Baltimore-Town, Feb. 9, 1787.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back
LEXINGTON, AUGUST 20, 1811.

THE Detachment of U. S. troops which lately descended the Ohio under the command of Col. Boyd, arrived at N. w. Port on the 9th inst, and will proceed to Vincennes, if Gov. Harrison should require assistance in quelling the Indians. The strength of this force is said to be 500 men, in good health and high spirits—fully sufficient to intimidate or disperse the unfriendly Indians, and to quiet the apprehensions of the frontier inhabitants.

The news by yesterday's mail is highly important.—The President's proclamation last week for convening congress, reduced it almost to a certainty that Mr. Foster's mission had terminated unsatisfactorily.—If additional evidence of the hostile disposition of Great Britain towards us were wanting, to convince every one of the fact, the extracts below (which we deem entirely authentic) would be fully sufficient.—What have we then to expect but immediate WAR. One event alone can avert it—the death of the old king and a total abandonment of the present system of policy in a change of ministry.—Much however depends upon the stand to be taken by congress.

Mr. Foster has fallen nothing short of the insolence of one of his predecessors in the style and port which he has assumed, and he has exceeded him in personal indecorum and even personal rudeness. Mr. Foster, besides presenting some acrimonious representations on the subject of the rencontre with the Little Belt, also undertook to demand categorically, that the United States should repeat without delay the non-importation law; and that they should also demand of France the repeal of her decrees as they applied to England.

On the subject of the Little Belt, our government displayed an alacrity to give the most satisfactory explanations, and it is presumed did so; but on the subject of the non-importation law, it was replied that acts of legislation belonged to the congress of the United States, which would meet in November, and it would be with that body to act in their province as wisdom and justice should direct.

But that on the question as it related to France or any other nation, the United States would not interfere but in concerns of the U. States alone. That the U. States had given to Great Britain in common with France a fair and liberal opportunity to obtain not only an uninterrupted commercial intercourse with the U. States but if she had accepted the terms, an exclusion of France in her favor; that Great Britain had not chosen to pursue that path, consistent both with justice and her commercial interests, by leaving the flag of the United States with free possession of the neutral rights of an independent nation. That France had embraced the proposition, and that it had now become an engagement for which the national faith of the United States was pledged, so long as Great Britain chose to persist in her aggressions on neutral commerce; that as it related to France, she had complied with the engagement, and the U. States flag was, as to her, unrestrained and uninterrupted on the high seas—and the U. States had no right to interfere in any matters of dispute between the two belligerents in which she was not concerned, and could not and would not make any representation on the subject.

This is the substance of the information we have obtained, and it is the substance only that we take upon us to give; the phraseology is our own.

The conduct and menaces, held forth by Mr. Foster on this occasion, we cannot give in expressions sufficiently forcible or characteristically to Mr. Monroe personally. He is represented as having demanded, as we have above stated, but upon the mild and tempered answer of Mr. Monroe he assumed a tone of arrogance and insult; and declared that if the non-importation law was not immediately set aside, a force beyond anything Mr. Monroe might expect would appear on our coasts, and not only annihilate our foreign but our coasting trade.

It is stated that Mr. Monroe treated these menaces with dignity and temper, and chid the young gentleman with the equanimity of a sage, for the rudeness of his manner and expressions.

This unexpected occurrence, delayed the departure of Mr. Monroe for Virginia for three days, and Mr. Barlow was also delayed for a like period.

The president, before his departure, is said to have given directions to have every vessel belonging to the United States put in a state of complete equipment; and that all military works on the sea board be completed without delay.

ROSE, ERSKINE—JACKSON, ECLIPSED BY FOSTER.

We hear, from a source deemed perfectly authentic, that much insolence was displayed by Mr. Foster in his last interview with Mr. Monroe. [We believe on Thursday last.] Being pressed to explain himself in relation to the interference of the United States to procure such a revocation of French edicts, &c. as should restore commerce to its former state, Mr. Foster declared that we must insist on obtaining permission to carry British goods, &c. to France and other nations on the continent! Being told that such a demand was unreasonable, beyond our power to enforce and our right to ask, and would not be acceded to; Mr. F. expressed the intentions of his government in warm and menacing terms: said that if America persisted in her present attitude and claims, Britain would immediately dispatch such a marine force to our coast as would annihilate not only our foreign but our coasting trade.—Thus menacing war, instead of promising justice.

We conceive there is no impropriety in publishing the foregoing, as it reached us in no confidential shape, without injunction. If incorrect, it will doubtless be set right; but if true, we trust congress may be convened at an earlier day than the 4th of November.

We long since thought that England would impel us to hostilities, sooner or later; and her increased outrages and repeated insults confirm the opinion.—To us may be reserved the glory of leveling the tyranny we were the first to shake.

MORE BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

The New York Public Advertiser of Aug. 3 says—"We have seen a letter dated Montreal, July 12, 1811," from which we have taken the following short extract;

"Four regiments, two of which are cavalry, have arrived at Quebec, from England, accompanied with a number of heavy pieces of ordnance, destined, most probably, for our garrisons near Niagara. It is not only my own, but the general opinion here, that their preparation are to provide against circumstances which may grow out of Mr. Foster's mission.

From the respectability of the source (says the same print) from whence we have derived the above article we feel no hesitation in giving it full confidence—and it leads us to suspect that Mr. Foster's delay of negotiation, for real or pretended want of powers to negotiate, is only to gain time for the transportation of more metal to the English colonies.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated July 27

"General Sir Eyre Coote, who so nobly distinguished himself in Egypt, has received the appointments of Governor of the Canadas, and commander in chief of the forces in British America. He has sailed from England with five thousand choice troops, which will render the effective regulars under his command on this continent twenty three thousand, independent of the native Canadians."

To be Let to the Lowest Bidder,

On the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock a MEETING HOUSE thirty four by fifty feet, to be built of stone, or brick at Piquah, twenty-four feet high from the foundation, to contain three doors and nineteen windows, with a gallery.—The particulars will be made known on the above mentioned day.

Isaac S. Johnson,
William M. Lavin,
Jam. S. Stephenson,
Alexander Black,
Cal. S. Worley,
Nath. B. Ferguson,
Eug. B. Milton,
James Martin,
August 15th, 1811.

For Sale.

TWO hundred and thirty acres of first rate LAND lying 4 miles east of Lexington, 100 acres well improved—the balance valuable wooded and timbered, with never failing water. This land being situated convenient to Lexington, and the high price for firewood makes it valuable. I will sell it low for cash in hand, or on a long credit for the greatest part of the purchase money. For terms apply to the subscriber, three miles from Lexington, on Russell's road.

JOHN STARRS,
June 11, 1811.

N. B. The above land will be sold with a general warranty deed.

The Subscriber

WISHES to take an APPRENTICE to the Brass Founding business.—A smart lad about fifteen years of age, will meet with encouragement.

EMANUEL ALTE,
August 19th, 1811.

Mr. Robert R. Richards
Take Notice.

THAT on the second Saturday in September next, being 14th day I will attend personally or by agent at the house of Major John Martin, in the town of Winchester, Clarke county, and between the hours of nine in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day proceed to take the deposition of Richard Richards, and others, to be read in evidence in a suit depending for a divorce, in the Clarke circuit court, wherein I am complainant and you are defendant.

KATT RICHARDS.
August 19th, 1811.

BARBACUE & DANCE

ON Thursday the 22d inst. there will be a BARBACUE and DANCE at William Wright's on the road to Bryan's station, where good entertainment will be given.

John Jordan,
F. Kertley,
Stephen Smith,
R. Farrow,
August 12, 1811.

Aurora, Aug. 5.

TO POST-MASTERS.

A SHORT time since, the subscriber took the liberty to address to the Post-Masters (generally) in Pennsylvania, and the states to the southward thereof, and in the western states, a circular letter, accompanied with a few copies of the PROSPECTUS for publishing in this city, a new work, to be entitled the "WEEKLY REGISTER," from many of whom he has received the most polite and satisfactory letters, proffering their aid to the success of the publication.—He begs leave respectfully to solicit that such gentlemen as have interested themselves in his behalf, may make him a return of the names received, on or before the 20th day of next month—and of those, if any there are, who have felt no concern for the work, he invites an examination of his plan, having some reason to hope they may become zealous in his favor.

H. NILES, late editor of the
Baltimore Evening Post,
July 29, 1811.

Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing a negro fellow named Reuben, from Stephen Lay, as said Lay neither owns said slave, nor is he authorized to dispose of him—but on the contrary he did, on the 31st day of July last, forcibly and arbitrarily take possession of the fellow, whilst in the possession of Sylvester Lay, to whom he was hired by me, as administrator of Abraham Lay, &c.

GEORGE LAY,
August 3d, 1811.

Whereas

I GAVE my note to John Young, of Woodford county, for the payment of three hundred gallons of whiskey, dated the 21st day of March, 1809, payable within three years after date—and whereas to guard against fraud and deception on the public—

I DO hereby caution all persons not to receive said note from said John Young, or from any other person whatever, as the same has been discharged fully by me, and will not be again paid unless compelled by law.

ISAIAH BOON
August 3d, 1811.

DUBUISSON, Dentist,

HAS the honor to inform the public that he will reside a few weeks at the house of Mr. John Postlethwait, where he will be happy to receive the commands of those who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

He cleans, separates, files, plugs, and extracts teeth; sets those straight inclined to any direction; makes and places artificial ones, whole set or sets, with such care and attention that they seem natural—likewise transplants natural teeth—he also cures all diseases of the gums, even the scurvy, and restores them to their wonted elasticity.

He will, if desired attend the commands of Ladies and Gentlemen at their house.
LEXINGTON, AUGUST 2, 1811.

NOTICE,

THAT I shall attend myself, or by my agent, on the 26th of September, next at the house of Henry Ashurst in Pulaski county, and proceed from thence with commission, to the beginning of a survey of one thousand acres in the name of Frederick Warnick, on Pittman's creek, to examine witnesses to perpetuate their testimony as to the corners or said survey, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

ROBERT ASHURST,
August 17th, 1811.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention
By MICHAEL LEE & Co.
BALTIMORE.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir,
A certain remedy for colds, coughs or asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, loss of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion,
Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,
An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops,
Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster,
Lee's Damask Lip Salve,
Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific
For the cure of Venereal complaints
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE PROPRIETORS, NO. 98, BROAD-STREET, AND

SCOTT, TROTTER, & Co.
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April 2, 1811.

MACCOUN, TILFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER FOR

SALE THE FOLLOWING

NEW BOOKS.

The British Cicero; or a selection of the most admired speeches in the English language; arranged under three distinct heads of popular, parliamentary and judicial oratory, with historical illustrations: to which is prefixed an introduction to the study and practice of eloquence—by Thomas Browne L. L. D. 3 vols. 8vo.

The life of Napoleon Bonaparte, containing every authentic particular by which his extraordinary character has been formed, with a concise history of the events that have occasioned his unparalleled elevation, and a philosophical review of his manners and policy as a soldier, statesman and a sovereign: including memoirs and original anecdotes of the imperial family, and the most celebrated characters that have appeared in France during the revolution, by William Lodewyk Van-Ess. Illustrated with portraits, 4 vols. 8vo.

History of the campaigns of Prince Alexander Suvorow, Rymnikski, field-marshal general in the service of the imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, with a preliminary sketch of his private life and character—translated from the German of Frederick Anthing. To which is added, a concise and comprehensive history of his Italian campaigns. 8vo.

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A Vocabulary, English and Greek, arranged systematically, to advance the learner in scientific as well as verbal knowledge. Designed for the use of school. By Nathaniel Howard.

The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mahomet; translated from the original Arabic into French, by the sieur de Ryer, Lord of Malezair, and resident for the French at Alexandria. The whole now faithfully translated into English. 8vo.

The use of Sacred History; especially illustrating and confirming the great doctrines of revelation. To which are prefixed, two dissertations: the first on the authenticity of the history contained in the book of Joshua—the second proving that the books of Moses, were actually written by him and that he wrote them by divine inspiration. By John Jamieson, D. D. F. A. S. S. Minister of the Gospel, Edinburgh. 8vo.

Essays on the duty of Parents and children, designed for the use of families and the higher classes in schools. By Cyrus Comstock. 12mo.

Mistakes in Religion Exposed; An essay on the prophecies of Zacharias. By the late Rev. H. Venn, M. A.

Dialogues concerning eloquence in general; and particularly that kind which is proper for the pulpit. By M. de Fénelon, archbishop of Cambray. Translated from the French, and illustrated with notes and quotations—by William Stephenson, M. A. rector of Monningthorp in Norfolk.

A Treatise on Diseases (and management of sheep; with introductory remarks on their anatomical structure; and an appendix containing documents exhibiting the value of the Merino breed of sheep and their progress in Scotland. By sir George Stewart Mackenzie, bart.

A Treatise on Soap-Making; containing an account of the alkaline materials, best for discovering the presence of an alkali, &c. with full directions for manufacturing yellow, pure, white and perfumed hard soap; also complete instructions for the making of green and soft soap; with other regulations necessary to finish the soap-boiler, by a manufacturer.

The Dyer's Assistant in the art of dying wool and woollen goods—extracted from the philosophical and chymical works of those most eminent authors Ferguson, Dufay, Hellet, Geoffery, Colbert, and that reputable dier Mons. de Julienne, translated from the French, with additions and practical experiments, by James Haigh, late silk and muslin dyer, Leeds.

An Essay on Combustion, with a view to a new art of dying & painting, wherein the phlogistic and antiphlogistic hypotheses are proved erroneous, by Mrs. Fulham.

Forms of Conveyancing, and of practice in various courts and public offices, selected and prepared by William Graydon, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

A summary of the law of Sett Off, with an appendix of cases argued and determined in the courts of law and equity upon that subject, by Basil Montagu, of Gray's Inn, Esq. barrister at law.

Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ, a connected series of notes respecting the geography, chronology and literary history of the principal codes and original documents of the Grecian, Roman, Feudal and Canon law, by Charles Butler, Esq. of Lincoln's inn, with additional notes and illustrations by an eminent American civilian.

The grounds and maxims, and also an analysis of the English laws, by William Ney, Esq. To which is annexed, a treatise of estate, by sir John Dodridge, knt and observations on a deed of feoffment, by Sir H. gent. with notes and additions, by Charles Banton, of the inner temple, Esq.

The works of the Hon. James Wilson, L. L. D. late one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the U. States, and professor of law in the college of Philadelphia. 3 vols. 8vo.

A Treatise on contract within the jurisdiction of courts of equity, by John Nowland, of the inner temple, Esq. barrister at law.

A Treatise on the Law of Awards, and an appendix, containing a variety of useful precedents, by Stewart Kyd, Esq. barrister at law of the Middle Temple.

Also a few late Novels, and a general assortment of

School Books and Stationery.

POETRY.

From the Belfast Commercial Chronicle.

THE earth and sea we traverse o'er,
From pole to pole, from shore to shore,
And nature's latent springs explore,
For money.

Through boiling deeps incessant ply,
And burning sands, a torrid sky,
Eternal polar frosts defy,
For money.

The Furies dread of wind and wave,
That round his bark tremendous rave,
The hardy sailor dares to brave,
For money.

The merchants' hope the happy gale,
To wait for far the cumbrous bale;
And watch the lucky hour of sale,
For money.

The peasant makes his humble bow,
And daily plies the spade or plough;
And sweat distilling from his brow,
For money.

Though patriot-like he puff and swell,
As if he had the heart of TELLY,
The statesman will his country sell,
For money.

The spring of virulent debate,
The wayward strife and vengeful hate,
And war, the curse of many a state,
Is money.

Hard, gripping misers, lank and bare,
Dented to rest, and needful fare,
Torment their narrow souls with care,
For money.

Attentive waiton Mammon's call,
Before his altar prostrate fall,
And barter conscience, virtue—all,
For money.

The fortune-hunter heaves a sigh,
And for his mistress feigns to die;
But what has won his heart and eye?
Her money.

The nabob, lo! the heir attends,
And crowds of specious, supple friends;
But mark their secret selfish ends—
His money.

The jockey lies and cheats and swears;
The preacher stamps, and foams, and stares;
And hypocrites prolong their prayers,
For money.

The advocate expounds the laws,
Right slyly twists a knotty clause,
And warmly pleads his client's cause,
For money.

The doctor makes his deep surmise;
Affects to seem most wondrous wise,
His learned recipe supplies,
For money.

The quack proclaims unerring skill,
Prescribes his universal pill,
Will wound, or heal, or cure, or kill,
For money.

The shuffling gambler packs the deck,
And knave and villain forge a check;
The thief and footpad risk their neck,
For money.

The assassin, nor in rage nor strife,
Whets and conceals the bloody knife,
And coolly spills the sacred life,
For money.

What will our credit still preserve?
Of action be the vital nerve!
And what will every purpose serve?
'Tis money.

O money! source of weal and woe,
Our very friend, our deadly foe!
More precious wealth let's ne'er forego,
For money.

Ballynahinch.

From the Virginia Argus.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Dat veniam Corvis, exat censura columbas.

JUVENAL, SAT. 2. v. 63.

"With partial aim their censure moves,
Acquits the vultures and condemns the doves."

GIFFORD.

MOROSO and Hilario, the one a man, and the other a boy, both passengers in a vessel bound to a distant region, having providentially escaped the fury of a violent tempest were thrown together on the desolate shores of a solitary island, in the vast expanse of the Western Ocean. Moroso had just reached the meridian of life; nature had gifted him with a lofty, bold and towering genius, but his temper was harsh and imperious in the highest degree; the despicable suggestions of egotism generally determined his conduct, and to the tender feelings of the heart, he was almost an entire stranger. Not so the interesting Hilario; his disposition was soft, timid, yielding; with handsome, graceful and delicate forms, he possessed a mind eminently perfectible. It is true that he dealt in sensation rather than in thought, and that his fancy was much more active than his judgment sold. But then, there was such a charm in the unaffected and sparkling sallies of his fervid imagination! Such a loveliness in his ingenuous and affectionate manner! It seemed as if his gentle bosom had been formed to harbour only sentiments of tenderness, benevolence and sympathy. When the sombre clouds of melancholy darkened the brow of the desponding Moroso, with what engaging earnestness would his thoughtless but cheering companion endeavour to dispel them! The boasted powers of the one had braved misfortune, when at a distance, but were sinking under its actual pressure; the unassuming gaiety of the other parried its blows without even an effort or consciousness of magnanimity. Had Moroso condescended to cherish, to expand, to strengthen by a proper culture, the valuable germs of moral and intellectual excellence, which nature had fondly planted in Hilario's breast, happiness might still have bloomed for both amid the naked rocks and dreary solitudes of their sea-girt asyllum,

and in a situation which abstracted them from the sweets and luxuries of extensive social enjoyment. But mark the folly of vanity, & the mistakes of egotism! Moroso's ideas and feelings were all absorbed in the selfish principle! Instead of making Hilario the friend of his bosom, or of raising him, at least, to an equality with himself, he exerted his superior powers for no nobler purpose than of subjecting the poor boy to a laborious and degrading dependence. What was the result?—One end of the chain had indeed been made fast round Hilario's neck, but the other end might be said to encircle that of Moroso himself. From the moment the latter ceased to be kind, the former ceased to be affectionate. Farewell to friendship, that divine sentiment, the offspring of mutual benevolence, and the treasure of the unfortunate! Farewell to the unreserved and consoling effusions of reciprocal confidence!—Bent under an oppressive load of painful and debasing offices, Hilario lost his cheerful, interesting prattle—Away flew his benign, I had almost said, his celestial smiles. Thus did Moroso soon reap the bitter fruit of his absurd and cruel policy. He had a servant, it is true, but he had no friend. He created himself this moral solitude; yet, he was little calculated to sustain its horrors. In the world, his haughty mind, had been energized by the stimulating pursuits of avarice and ambition; now left to itself and no longer actuated by the powerful impulses of the social passions, it sunk into languor, apathy and despair. In vain—But of this enough for my present purpose.

Reader, you are surprised, perhaps, indignant at the senseless and barbarous conduct of Moroso. You pronounce him worthy, more than worthy of the forlorn and desolate condition to which he had, in some measure, condemned himself. You—But pause a moment. This voyage to a distant region is human life; frequent and violent tempests attend it; often, too often, are our fondest hopes wrecked and annihilated by their resistless fury; even then a safe and tranquil retreat is somewhere found—and seldom is the poor sufferer left to himself—a being infinitely more interesting, more lovely, more affectionate than Hilario. I mean the wife of his bosom, generally shares his destiny, endeavours to soothe the cares & to heal the wounds of his heart. Reflect on this gentle reader; then look round you; observe the general condition of women, and call, if you dare, the first stone at Moroso!

And, in the first place (Reader, it is to you that I speak again) what features, I do not say of generosity, but of candor and justice, can you, or myself, or any other impartial person trace in the indiscriminate invectives of those satirists who have been so absurd as to generalize individual blemishes in the female character, as to extend to all women that censure which only a few deserved? Indeed, and in truth, such generalities are mean, low and pitiful in the extreme!—Who does not see that man and woman are the two terms of a permanent and immutable ratio; that in her web of human harmonies, nature has closely entwined their destinies, and made the happiness or the misery, the virtues or the vices of one sex dependent on the other? I do not believe that a relation which flows from the very constitution of the physical and the moral world, and is no less obvious than fundamental, can have escaped Juvenal, Boileau, Milton and Pope. No it did not escape them. Those celebrated writers well knew that the vices which their acrimonious and merciless satire so furiously lashed, either were exceptions no less rare than monstrous, or, if generally prevalent, originated in the example, and influence of superior depravity in the other sex. I can, in some measure, forgive Juvenal, Boileau and Pope. But, thou, sublime Milton, thou, whose masterly pencil had given to the mother of mankind such enchanting and lovely features; not the plea of domestic discord and unhappiness, can induce me to acquit thee!

In the second place, Gentle reader, does that policy appear to you either manly or wise, which systematically dooms woman to a state of comparative ignorance? Let us not disgrace women and ourselves by senseless and infidel flattery; but let us assign to them their proper station. To be a *help-mate* for man is the original, the sacred destination of women. The Deity himself has emphatically declared so. How comprehensive is this endearing name! It does not merely imply administering physical assistance and comfort, aiding the helpless babe, watching over the bed of a sick husband, father or brother; in short travelling through the daily and laborious round of economical duties. Oh! No; it implies moral agency. Mind alone can commune with mind and react upon the intellect. Whatever rank the scale of civilization in each particular country may assign to women, above that of slaves, or mere drudges, to enlighten their minds, and to improve their hearts, will be found promotive of private, and consequently, of social good.—Surrender them to the dull slumbers of perpetual ignorance, and you will soon catch the lethargic torpor, the deplorable atony.—Educate them, but confine that education to a few frivolous accomplishments, which, like the vivid and brilliant hues on a butterfly's wings, glitter in the vernal fun of youth and beauty, but fade away, even before the summer of existence has reached its close, not only you impart to them puny sentiments and a frivolous spirit, not only you sow in their bosoms the seeds of ostentation, vanity and coquetry, but you lay snares in your own path, and you may expect to be ultimately entangled in the nets of an insignificant and contemptible man; for I repeat it, man and woman are the two terms of an immutable ratio, and whatever affects the one, necessarily affects the other.—We should, therefore, by a course of solid instruction, fit woman for the dignified and important characters in which she is to appear on the theatre of social life. We should mould her mind so as to render the ascendancy which seems to be her birth-right as efficient as

possible.—When I speak of a course of solid instruction for woman, I do not mean that she should be made to climb the rugged heights of transcendent knowledge. In the same manner as I would not arm her soft and delicate hand with the heavy sword of Achilles, I would not encumber her versatile genius with the intricate geometry of Newton. It is not that I deem the female mind incapable of soaring to that latitude. Experience has proved that it can. But such a display of native powers, glorious and dazzling as it is, contributes but little to fit woman for the due observance of endearing and sacred law imposed on her by the God of Nature, when he ordered that she should be a *help-mate* for man. Her mind should be expanded and invigorated in a different way. Her education should be so conducted as to enable her to judge, feel and act for herself: it should be such as to raise her to that degree of moral excellence which so beautifully characterizes the Mrs. Martin of the Old Batchelor; for, like Mrs. Martin, she is destined to be a mother, and, perhaps, to form to virtue, to usefulness, and to tame some new Marcellus. A mother!.....! How important to society, how interesting, how respectable in itself, this august character!—I shall resume the subject!—At present, I must conclude, and I beg leave to do so with an extract from one of Mrs. Allcar's letters.

"It can scarcely be imagined, says my good old friend, to what degree of exaltation children may rise. Their sensibility is susceptible of incalculable excitement; their passions are vehement beyond all conception. The effervescence of their blood imparts to their ideas and feelings a glow which always raises them above the narrow sphere of a dull and groveling vulgar. It were easy to make of them little fanatics and enthusiasts. Their hearts are in unison with every thing that is noble, ardent and extraordinary. What other period of life is so auspicious for planting the gems of magnanimity, benevolence, heroism, and every generous principle? And what hand is better calculated to plant them with success than the hand of a mother? Alas! too soon will the happy enthusiasm of that age subside! Too soon will that warmth of sentiment be chilled in the inclement atmosphere of our corrupt societies, where those virtues to which we teach children to pay an early and innocent adoration, are derided, or, at least, treated with indifference and neglect!"

THE MONITOR.

"Although every stage of your life is full of danger, and expulsi to difficulties peculiar to itself, there is one period of time most perilous indeed. 'If I was called upon,' says a charming author, 'to write the history of a woman's trials and sorrows, I would date from the moment when nature has pronounced her marriageable. If I had a girl of my own at this critical age I should be full of the keenest apprehensions for her safety, and like the great poet, when the tempter was bent upon seducing our first parents from their innocence and happiness, I would invoke the assistance of some guardian angel, to conduct her through the slippery and dangerous path."

"Marriage is doubtless, the most natural, innocent and useful state, if you can form it to any tolerable advantage. It bids fairest for that little portion of happiness which this life admits, and in some degree a duty, which you owe to the world.—How defenceless is a single woman! She cannot move beyond the precincts of her house without apprehension. She cannot go with ease or safety into public. As she goes down the hill of life, her friends gradually drop away from her, like leaves in the autumn; and leave her a pining solitary creature.

"Yet they that enter into the state of marriage," says an old English writer, "call a dye of the greatest contingency, and yet of the greatest interest in the world next to the last throw for eternity. Life or death, felicity or lasting sorrow, are in the power of marriage. Yet a woman ventures most for she has no sanctuary to retire from a cruel husband.—No! she must weep at home and brood over her own sorrows. She may indeed complain to God but in the causes of unkindness she has no other appeal: now therefore, hush to your aid, all that reading, observation, the advice of parents and friends, and long lived experience, have power to bestow. Pause before you tie that Gordian knot, which death alone can untie, and before you decide on a measure of such incalculable importance, be sure that reason approves your conduct, and forget not to implore the direction of Heaven."

"If a person come to a serious declaration in your favor, affect no prudish airs of reserve. If you really feel an affection for him and can indulge it with prudence, do not scruple to acknowledge it, or treat him with the greatest openness and candor. This will engage forever the esteem of every liberal and honest man. If you cannot receive him as a lover you will not fail to retain him as a friend. Suffer not your imagination to be dazzled with mere splendor.—The glitter of wealth and equipage was induced many a poor girl to sacrifice her peace at the shrine of vanity, and her nightly pillow steeped in tears and bitter regret, has soon told her, that, 'that better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and haired therewith.' Never suffer yourself to think with partiality of a person who is not guided by religious principles. A good man alone is capable of true attachment, fidelity and affection. Others may feel a fugitive passion, but on this, alas! you can place no dependence. Nothing but religion is permanent, always consistent and always the same. Look for a person of a domestic cast. Of what consequence to you, are the good qualities of a husdand, if he be seldom at home. It has been often asserted that a reformed rake makes the best husband. It may be so, but I would not have you to risk your peace on so dangerous an experiment. Although not absolutely necessary, yet it is highly defensible that the man, with whom you are to spend your days, should be a man of ten-

time and of taste. These qualities will variegate every hour with fresh pleasure, every scene with animated remarks and every incident with the liveliest interest. Fortune surely should be considered as proportioned to your habits, education and station in life. A morsel thus sweetened, will be pleasant to the taste. In a cottage so enlivened, joy will spring. The almighty will look down from Heaven with approbation, and crown the happy pair with the choicest of his blessings."

War Department, July 10, 1811.

Notice is Hereby Given.

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon on the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all Rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1812, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1813, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz.

1st. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Territory of Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Usage and Belle Vue, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio, and the Illinois, Indiana and Louisiana Territories, except Fort Wayne and Chicago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi or Orleans territories and their vicinities.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New-Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Vermont.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th. At Oenulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia.

17th. Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts—and for the armors and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June, 1812, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1813.

A ration to consist of 1½ lbs. of beef, or 2 of a pound salted pork, 18 ounces of bread or flour, 1 gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of 2 quarts of salt, 4 quarts of vinegar, 4 lbs. of soap and 1½ lbs. of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chicago, Fort Usage and Belle Vue for 6 months in advance; and at each of the ports on the Western Waters, for at least 3 months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contracts now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on sea board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding 3 months.

W. EUSTIS.

The editors of News-papers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

July 17, 1811.

TAKEN up by William Relley living on the waters of North elkhorn near Georgetown Scott county, one blind bay horse, about six years old, about 14 or 15 hands high, the near fore and hind foot is white with a star in his face and a tuip on his nose, appraised to \$15.

April 23 1811.

JNO. THOMPSON J. P.

Brass Foundry.

I. WOODRUFF, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE Brass Founding Business

BR SHOP IN LEXINGTON, OPPO-

SITE THE BRANCH BANK,

WHERE they intend carrying it on in all its various branches. Having procured the best of workmen from New-York, they confidently hope, by their promptitude and attention, that they will give general satisfaction. They have constantly on hand, and for sale, a general assortment of

BRASS AND IRONS.

SHOVELS & TONGS.

DOOR KNOCKERS &c. &c.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns, which they will dispose of much lower than such articles have heretofore sold in the western country. All kinds of machinery, clock work, &c. cast on the shortest notice.

Still Cocks, Rivets &c. always on hand.

The highest price in cash will be given for

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.

I. W. & Co. continue to carry on at the above place, the

SILVER PLATING AND SILVER-SMITH BUSINESS.

IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES,

And have constantly on hand, ready for delivery, every description of

Carriage and Harness Mounting,

Carriage and Gig Springs,

Carriage Lace, Fringe & Tassels,

Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c. &c.

Of new and very elegant fashions, which they have just received from Philadelphia,

ALSO ON HAND, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Ware.

July 20, 1811.

State of Kentucky.

Montgomery Circuit, oct. July Term, 1811.

Arthur Conoley complt.

against

Weathers Smith, Thomas } IN CHANCERY.

Miller, James French }

and others defts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Thomas Miller is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court. It is therefore ordered that unless he do appear here on or before the third day of the next court, file his answer plea or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some duly authorised news-paper, according to law in this state.

A copy attest,

THO: TRIPLETT, JR. D. C. M. C. C.

State of Kentucky.

Montgomery circuit, oct. July Term, 1811.

William Calk complt.

against

William Reid, John Rodes } IN CHANCERY.

Raglin and others defts.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John Mayo, Thomas Hines, John Rodes Raglin and the heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Lynn dec. Anthony Buckner and William Boothie, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they not having entered their appearance here in agreeable to law and the rules of this court. It is therefore ordered that unless they do appear here on or before the third day of our next October term, file their answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demur, that the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively, in some duly authorised newspaper, according to law.

A copy attest,

M. HARRISON, a. m. c. c.

Doctor McCalla's Works

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

Maccom, Telford & Co.

And at the office of

The Kentucky Gazette,

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, Moral, Literary and Political, in 2 vol 8 vo.

The following short extract from Doctor Mullingshead's funeral discourse on the author, will serve to give the reader an idea of his character.

"With powers of mind equal to his piety and benevolence, he justly held a conspicuous place in the foremost rank of eminent and good men. He was a profound scholar, combining the wisdom of antiquity with the refinement of modern literature. In biblical learning, criticism and sacred history, he was excelled by none."

"As a preacher, the elegance of his manner, the perspicuity of his style, the abundant variety of his information, enforced by a manly and almost unvalued eloquence at once charmed, convinced and instructed."

Extract of a letter from a clergyman of respectability, in this state, to the editor.

"I have just consulted, as far as time has permitted, Dr. McCalla's mode of treating some subjects, and am exceedingly glad that such a work has found its way to this country at this time. There is indeed a beautiful simplicity of style, and remarkable perspicuity. I think his thoughts are happily expressed on the atonement, existence of moral evil, and the causes of infidelity, subjects of great importance in our day."

The above work may also be had at the office of the Reporter.

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